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see form PCT/ISA/220		WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY . (PCT Rule 43bis.1)				
•		Date of mailing (day/month/year) see form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)				
pplicant's or agent's file reference see form PCT/ISA/220		FOR FURTHER ACTION See paragraph 2 below				
nternational application No. PCT/US2004/026632	International filing date (d	Priority date (day/month/year) 03.09.2003				
nternational Patent Classification (IPC) or b 301J27/32, C07C2/20	ooth national classification	and IPC	<u> </u>			
Applicant EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL PATEN	NTS INC.		**			
□ Box No. IV Lack of unity of Box No. V Reasoned state applicability; c □ Box No. VI Certain docum □ Box No. VII Certain defect □ Box No. VIII Certain observations. 2. FURTHER ACTION If a demand for international prewritten opinion of the Internation the applicant chooses an Author International Bureau under Rule will not be so considered. If this opinion is, as provided ab	ment of opinion with regard invention tement under Rule 43 <i>bi</i> itations and explanation ments cited in the international approximation on the international approximation on the international Preliminary examination is all Preliminary Examiniting other than this one of 66.1 <i>bis</i> (b) that written dove, considered to be allowed to be allowed to the poor of Form PCT/ISA/220 of PCT/ISA/220.	ard to novelty, inverse s.1(a)(i) with regard s supporting such s plication and application made, this opinion of the supporting Authority ("IPEA" to be the IPEA and to opinions of this Interest written opinion of the propriete with amend	will usually be considered to be a). However, this does not apply where he chosen IPEA has notifed the			
3. FOI IUITHEI GELAIIS, SEE HOLES IO			•			

Name and mailing address of the ISA:



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WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

10/565143 International application No. PCT/US2004/026632

IAP12 Rec'd PCT/PTO 19 JAN 2006

В	ox	No.	I Basis of the opin	ion					<u></u>		
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WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No. PCT/US2004/026632

	Bay	No. II	Priority						
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1.	N)	i ne toli	owing document ha						
		\boxtimes	copy of the earlier a	pplication	whose price	rity has	been claimed (Rule 43 <i>bis</i> .1 a	and 66.7(a)).
			translation of the ea	ırlier applic	cation who	se priority	/ has been clai	med (Rule 43	bis.1 and 66.7(b)).
		Consec neverth	quently it has not be neless been establis	en possible hed on the	e to consid assumption	er the va on that th	lidity of the price e relevant date	ority claim. This is the claime	is opinion has d priority date.
2.		has he	oinion has been esta en found invalid (Ru ate indicated above	les 43 <i>bis.</i> 1	l and 64.1)	. Thus fo	r the purposes	e to the fact the of this opinion	nat the priority claim n, the international
3.		WOO DO	not been possible to ot available to the IS neless been establis	Δ at the tin	ne that the	search v	vas conducted	(Hule 17.1). T	f the priority documen his opinion has d priority date.
4.	Add	litional d	bservations, if nece	ssary:				:	
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_	Воз	No. V	Reasoned state	ment und	er Rule 43	bis.1(a)(i	i) with regard	to novelty, in	ventive step or
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1.	Sta	tement							
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The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

see separate sheet

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Re Item V

Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: EP-A-0 742 191 (AMOCO CORP) 13 November 1996 (1996-11-13)

D2: US-A-5 254 784 (NURMINEN MATTI ET AL) 19 October 1993 (1993-10-19)

1.1 The last part of claim 1 (..."wherein the recycle...) is a result-to-be-achieved. It may not be used to distinguish this process from prior art since it merely states the desired result without giving additional technical information. It is assumed this will inherently be the result of using a condenser column having an internal structure.

In addition almost any internal sturcture will increase recombination.

- 1.2 Consequently, in clear technical feaures, claim 1 reads as follows: A process for the reduction of BF3 emissions from a crude PAO product stream, comprising:
- (a) distilling a portion of the crude PAO,
- (b) contacting the uncomplexed BF3 and uncomplexed organic catalyst component in a condenser column having an internal structure suitable for increasing recombination of the BF3 and the uncomplexed organic catalyst component.

D1 discloses a process for the reduction of BF3 emissions from a crude PAO product stream, comprising

- (a) stripping of the crude PAO/catalyst mixture in a stripper which may have trays etc.
- (b) contacting the thermal cracking gas (comprising BF3 and uncomplexed organic catalyst component) with a cold olefin stream (which may contain more uncomplexed orgaic catalyst component) in an "absorber/direct-contact condensation column. This column preferably has internals, such as trays or packing, to enhance contact between the two phases". (see column 5, lines 7-19, 25-35 and column 6, lines 6-10).
- 1.3 The only difference between the subject-matter of claim 1 of present application and D1 is the use of destillation instead of stripping with hot gas, in order to separate the lower volatile PAO product from the more volatile catalyst components.

In the absence of surprising advantages of using destillation over stripping with hot gas for separating the heavy PAO's from the monomers and the catalyst, these are considered as equivalents which the skilled person would readily interchange if wishing

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to provide an alternative process.

The subject-matter of clam 1, therefore, lacks inventive step over D1 (Art. 33(1) and (3) PCT).

- 1.4 None of the dependent claims contains subject-matter that is not already known from D1 or that can be considered as providing a surprising or non-obvious solution to any particular problem. Therefore, also the subject-matter of dependent claims 2-14 lacks inventive step (Art. 33(1) and (3) PCT).
- 2. In addition, the subject-matter of claims 1-14 also appears to lack inventive step over the combination of D2 and D2.

D2 discloses (see claim 1 and column 2, lines 22-62) a process for the reduction of BF3 emissions from a crude PAO product stream, comprising

- (a) destillation.
- (b) a liquid ring vacuum pump.

wherein the fluid ring is formed by cocatalyst (alcohol), possibly assisted by a blaster to intimately mix gas and fluid. In the pump the BF3 and cocatalyst immediately form a complex, which can be recovered and recycled.

Difference of the present application with D2 is that in hte present application a condenser column with internal structure is used instead of a liquid ring vacuum pump to recombine BF3 with the organic complex (cocatalyst).

D1 (see column 5, lines 25-35 and column 6, lines 6-37) discloses that a direct-contact condensation column and a liquid ring vacuum pump are equivalents for the same purpose of cooling and combining BF3 with organic complexing promoter (alcohol).

Again, none of the dependent claims contains subject-matter that is not already known from D1 or that can be considered as providing a surprising or non-obvious solution to any particular problem. Therefore, also the subject-matter of dependent claims 2-14 lacks inventive step (Art. 33(1) and (3) PCT).

Re Item VIII

Certain observations on the international application

The only additional subject-matter of claim 4 is, in fact, a result to be achieved without providing any technical features causing this result-to-be-achieved.

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As a result, claim 4 lacks clarity and support (Article 6 PCT).